

giri under College Science Improvement Programme (Co SIP).

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,
JAWAHAR BHARATI,
KAVALI, (A.P.),
March 15, 1973.

B. SURYANARAYANA
D. RADHAKRISHNA MURTHY

26. *CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIOIDES* LINN. (CHENOPOD-
ACEAE) — A NEW RECORD FOR CHAMOLI DISTRICT IN
WESTERN HIMALAYAS

Chenopodium ambrosioides Linn. *C. vulpinum* Wall. Cat. 695 B. is characterized by strong unpleasant aromatic odour and long axillary spikes of pale green flowers. Distributed mainly in Bengal, Sylhet, Western Ghats and the Deccan. Raizada (1931)¹ recorded it for the first time as a weed of waste places in and around Dehradun of the Upper Gangetic Plain.

During botanical explorations of the district, I collected this species near Palwara (140 m) in the vicinity of Hampur village at the border of cultivated fields (23.4.71, *Nautiyal* 71). The species appears to be recently introduced into the area.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,
MEERUT UNIVERSITY,
MEERUT,
April 30, 1973.

K. N. NAUTIYAL

27. BOTANICAL IDENTITY OF 'CENTURY PLANT' IN
WESTERN INDIA

(With a photograph)

For nearly one hundred years, Indian botanists have identified the naturalised American aloe, popularly known as 'century plant', occurring in Western India as *Agave americana* Linn. The note attempts to bring to light the position of the Indian literature on the subject.

Th. Cooke (1908) in his Fl. Pres. Bombay separates *Agave americana* Linn. and *A. vera-cruz* Mill. on the basis of neck of leaf sharply constricted and neck of leaf hardly constricted respectively. He listed

¹ RAIZADA, M. B. (1931): Contribution to Duthie's Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain from the neighbourhood of Dehra Dun. *J. Indian bot. Soc.* 10:155-58.